WHAT IS DRIVING BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH OUTCOMES?

Equitable prenatal & postpartum care

Wrap around services

Intentionally inclusive support groups

PACISA

Parenting classes

Doula/midwife support

Cultural/racial representation among providers

Protective Factors for Good Maternal Health

Drivers Contributing to Poor Health Outcomes

Adverse sociocultural factors and health education.

Sociocultural factors that prevent true selfadvocacy include the "Strong Black Woman" trope, stigma against pursuing help, suboptimal family/partner support and proper education about maternal care before, during and after pregnancy.

Culturally incompetent care and poor

A lack of maternal care tailored to address the needs of Black women leads to decreased comfort with and confidence in obstetric care providers, and contributes to poor trust and a lack of safety from latent discriminatory beliefs that govern decision-making in healthcare.

Low socioeconomic position and access to resources.

Overtly oppressive policies and practices influenced the historic disinvestment in Black communities, impacting the socioeconomic position of Black women and creating gaps in distribution and awareness of quality maternal care resources.

Differential access to quality care and healthcare engagement.

Factors that impact access and affordability of quality maternal care include Medicaid eligibility requirements, medical expenses, limited availability of medical appointments for working mothers, and timely access to obstetric care.

Minority status and the lack of social support.

Limited interactions with other Black women across the County decrease social capital, limit the sharing of and access to quality information, services, and support and reduce the likelihood of Black mothers having their physical and social health needs met.